



HUERTA FORMALLY ACCEPTS MEDIATION; AMERICAN TROOPS REACH VERA CRUZ

FLAG RAISED AT VERA CRUZ; FUNSTON IN

Rear Admiral Fletcher
Takes Formal Possession of Place.

OCCASION MARKED
BY WAR CEREMONY

Transports Arrive, but No
Move Is Made to
Disembark.

REFUGEES RUSHING
TO PORT BY SCORE

Americans Expelled from Mexico
City by Huerta Reach
Coast City Safely.

Vera Cruz, April 27.—With all ceremony, the firing of a salute and dress parade, the American flag was raised to-day over the division headquarters of Rear Admiral Fletcher. Over the custom house the flag has been flying since the landing of the American forces, but until now there had been no ceremony indicating the formal occupation of Vera Cruz.

Four transports with Brigadier General Funston's command aboard were off the port this afternoon, but there has been no indication that the military forces will be sent ashore at this time. If the army lands the bluejackets now on duty here will go aboard their ships, but the marines will be left for land service.

General Funston's command comprises the 5th Brigade of the army and is made up of the 4th, 7th, 10th and 25th infantry regiments. These regiments are commanded respectively by Colonels Robert C. Van Vleet, Daniel Corman, Millard F. Waltz and Edward H. Plummer.

More Troops Going.

The next army troops to reach Vera Cruz will be the 1st Battalion of the 4th Field Artillery, which sailed from Galveston yesterday. The 4th is commanded by Colonel Lucien G. Berry, and in the 1st Battalion, commanded by Major George LeR. Irwin, are Batteries A, B and C. The 2d Battalion, together with the animals, will set sail from Galveston on the San Marcos as soon as loading is completed.

The artillery force bound for Mexican service numbers about 900, while each of the infantry regiments contains from 800 to 850 men. The next detachment to be ordered to Vera Cruz probably will be the 6th Cavalry, now at Texas City, Tex.

All of the marines at Vera Cruz have been detached from the navy preparatory to being attached to the army forces at that port under General Funston.

Five Americans who arrived by train from Mexico City to-day were virtually expelled by President Huerta. They were arrested at Pachuca for no known cause. They are Dr. Hoskins, R. Chatillon, J. Punston, G. J. Smith and Mr. Maddox. Dr. Hoskins was subjected to tougher treatment than the others because

Continued on page 2, column 1

This Morning's News.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

- Huerta Accepts Mediation..... 1
- Funston at Vera Cruz..... 1
- Villa and Carranza at Crisis..... 1
- Mexico City Friendly..... 3
- Reactionists Play Flag and War..... 3
- Mondell Attacks Carranza and Hanna..... 3
- Fleet to Go Through Canal..... 4
- Fate of Refugees Unknown..... 4
- Gumbata Rushed for War Service..... 5
- Guard Muster Would Be Easy..... 5

LOCAL.

- Lied to Aid Gunmen..... 4
- Osborn Warns "Boss" McCooey..... 6
- Rogers' Strategem Pools Mamma..... 6
- Chargen Fraud in Mrs. Cestero's Will..... 9
- Mystery Made of Germ Discovery..... 9
- Vanderlip Would Regulate Farmer..... 12
- Population Here Increasing..... 12
- Women M. D.'s Jeer Hunger Strikers..... 12
- Self-Support as Marriage Aid..... 12
- Gibson Convicted of Larceny..... 12
- Niles Hurt in Aeroplane Stunt..... 18

GENERAL.

- Canal Committee Divided..... 6
- May Ask U. S. to Buy Roads..... 5
- Big Central Bond Issue Approved..... 15
- Governor Vetoes Direct Tax Bill..... 16
- Colorado Hopes for Intervention..... 18

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Women's Varied Interests..... 7
- Editorial..... 8
- Society..... 9
- Obituary..... 9
- Sports..... 10 and 11
- Court Calendars, Police, Fire Dept..... 12
- Financial and Markets..... 14, 15 and 16
- Real Estate..... 16
- Weather..... 17
- Shipping..... 17

U. S. ARMY AFTER REBELS

Mexicans Attack Powder House on This Side of Border.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
El Paso, Texas, April 27.—Thirty rebel soldiers crossed the border to-night and attacked a powder house twelve miles from El Paso. Deputy sheriffs guarding the powder house engaged the Mexicans in battle until they saw they were outnumbered. Two deputies then went to Ysleta, Texas, and gave the alarm, and Troop A, 5th Cavalry, went to the scene.

NEW YORK OFF TO MEXICO

Big Battleship Gets Torpedo Equipment and Sails.

Newport, April 27.—The new battleship New York arrived here to-day and took on board her torpedo equipment and a detail of signalmen and seamen from the naval station.

A draft of 251 men, rating from chief petty officers down to ordinary seamen and coal passers, will leave the training station to-morrow for New York, where the men will be distributed between the Wyoming, Washington, Machias and Marietta. It was possible to select this draft without taking any men who had been exposed to an epidemic of measles that has broken out at the station there.

The New York sailed during the afternoon as a thick fog descended on the coast. Although the ship's complement is 1,000, she carried 1,112 men when she left here. It was understood she would call at Norfolk for coal passers, who could not be supplied here.

BIRDMEN GET DATA AT WILL FOR ARMY

Another Scouting Flight Over
Vera Cruz and Environs
Yields Big Results.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, April 27.—The Navy Department is immensely pleased over the reports which have come from Vera Cruz of the scouting work done by the American navy aviators. Information of tangible value has evidently been obtained by the birdmen. It is the first time in the history of the nation that this has been done, and naval officers, generally, feel that proof is being furnished of the value of all the aviation work that has been accomplished, even though lives have been lost in perfecting aerial work.

Lieutenants Bellinger and Saufley made a scout flight of an hour and forty minutes yesterday. They rose to an altitude of 3,000 feet and covered the territory around Vera Cruz to the extent of 10 miles to the west, 15 miles to the north and 12 miles to the south. They got information which will be of great value if the American forces are obliged to make a forward movement. They found one burned bridge on the railway, as well as many breaks. The San Francisco Bridge, which is 20 miles from Vera Cruz and a most important structure, was found still standing, although the rails have been removed. On another scouting trip over the environs of the city the aviators could discover no traces of Mexican troops.

Army and navy officers say that it would have required several hundred mounted scouts, proceeding with the utmost deliberation and caution and taking probably as many days as in the present instance it took hours, to obtain the same information.

HUERTA IN DEFIANT MOOD Says He Would Reject Any Offer Made by Admiral Fletcher.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Mexico City, April 27.—An Orizaba paper wired General Huerta to know whether, as it was rumored, a proposition had been made to him by Admiral Fletcher, and Huerta answered: "There is no truth in the story. Any proposition that Admiral Fletcher could make, despite all his power, would be roundly rejected."

"V. HUERTA."

FLETCHER GIVES LIBERTY

Tells Vera Cruz Streets Are
Free Day and Night.

Vera Cruz, April 27.—Rear Admiral Fletcher sent the following message to the Secretary of the Navy late to-night: "I have published the following proclamation: 'It is gratifying to note that all business has been resumed in Vera Cruz and that good order prevails. Citizens may pass freely in the streets both night and day and resume their customs.'"

WILSON THANKS ARGENTINA

Bolivia and Nicaragua Agree to
Mediation.

Buenos Ayres, April 27.—The Argentine government was to-day thanked by George L. Lorillard, secretary of the American Legation, in the name of President Wilson for its good offices in the proposed mediation between the United States and Mexico.

VILLA OFF TO CHECK CARRANZA'S REVOLT

Goes to Chihuahua, Where
Huerta Plot Is Said To
Be Brewing.

REBEL LEADERS ON EVE OF BREACH

Victor of Torreon Has 18,000
Men, It Is Asserted, Who Will
Remain Loyal.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
El Paso, Tex., April 27.—General Pancho Villa left Juarez to-day for Chihuahua City to check a revolt which General Venustiano Carranza, it is alleged, has started among Villa's commanders.

Information reached Villa this morning that Carranza had taken advantage of the absence of the rebel warrior to spread discontent among his officers and men in an effort to rally them to Carranza's support, and that a plot had been formed to make General Maclovio Herrera commander of the rebel army. General Manuel Chao is said to be implicated in the plot.

It is admitted by Villa's friends that the breach between the victor of Torreon and the first chief of the revolution has reached a crisis. Villa has strongly criticized Carranza for the note he sent to President Wilson, and but little of his real criticism has been made public. It is known that he spoke plainly, even threateningly, to the first chief in telegrams.

Carranza has fallen into the trap laid for him by Huerta. Villa's friends say. He has started a revolt with the idea that rebels generally do not like Villa's friendliness for the Americans, and he expects Villa's whole army to turn from him unless that rebel warrior changes his attitude, but rebels in Juarez say Carranza is playing with fire; that Villa has a more firm hold on the rebel army than Carranza has any idea of, and that the 1,500 men Carranza brought from Sonora with him will be needed by the first chief soon after Villa begins straightening out matters in Chihuahua.

It is known in Juarez that Villa went south in haste and in anger. It is known that he has little love for Carranza, and it is believed that a clash which will mean the overthrow of either Carranza or Villa will occur when the two leaders meet.

The Carranza-Huerta-Chao plot against Villa has been forming for days, it is learned. It has been carried on energetically in the rebel camps at Torreon and San Pedro and has been pushed in the rebel camp at Monterrey and around Tampico, and anti-American sentiment has helped to make it widespread.

Villa learned of it this morning when he heard that secret agents of Carranza had started an attempt to spread discontent in the Juarez garrison. Villa has 18,000 men at Torreon and San Pedro. His friends say it is impossible for any one to make them turn against the former bandit. They have the most absolute faith in Villa as a leader and would obey him to a man if he should order them to join forces with the Americans or make an invasion of American territory. They would do either quickly, according to rebels who are of them and who know them.

It is believed in Juarez that Villa has already ordered his army to move from Torreon and San Pedro to Chihuahua and that he will force Carranza out or start a conflict which will involve all rebel forces in Mexico.

Rebels in Juarez insist that Villa is sincere in the stand he has taken in the American crisis and that he has no idea of changing his position. Villa, before leaving to-day sent the following by telegraph and by couriers to all rebel commanders and to all rebel garrisons:

"Respect and show every courtesy to citizens of the United States. Give assistance."

When Villa left Juarez he took with him a carload of ammunition which is believed to have been smuggled to him from the American side. His absence removes the restraint on the thousand or more rebels in the Juarez garrison, and steps have been taken on the American side in anticipation of rebel squads firing across the border at American troop patrols.

Shooting of this character has been reported from points below El Paso, but always at one or two Americans who were riding along the river bank. Villa now has 407 carloads of cotton in Juarez which was seized from Spaniards at Torreon. The cotton has been unloaded and placed in such position that it serves for breastworks for the rebels in case of attack from the American side.

Kryptok Toric Eyeglasses set in stylish mountings at Spencer's, 7 Maiden Lane, Advt.

GENERAL FUNSTON WATCHING EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.



HUERTA SAYS HE WILL DEFEND RIGHTS AT ANY RISK

In reply to a dispatch The Tribune sent to General Huerta, the following message was received yesterday:

Palacio Nacional, Mexico, April 27, 1914.

Al Director del Tribune, Nueva York:
La Republica de Mexico siempre ha cumplido sus compromisos internacionales y a todo trance defendera sus derechos conculcados por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

V. HUERTA.

(Translation.)

National Palace, Mexico, April 27, 1914.

To the Editor of The Tribune, New York:

The Republic of Mexico has always fulfilled her international obligations and at any risk will defend her rights which have been trampled under foot by the government of the United States.

V. HUERTA.

EAGER FOR LATIN AMERICA TO UNDERSTAND U. S. ACTS

Bryan Takes Step to Remove Misunderstanding—"A. B. C."
Mediation Hailed as Biggest Event in History of These
Republics Since Monroe Doctrine.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, April 27.—The State Department received a report to-day of an anti-American demonstration in front of the American Legation at Montevideo, where the populace was aroused over the action of the American forces in landing at Vera Cruz. For a time, apparently, the situation was serious, but with the arrival of government troops the demonstration came to an end.

John L. de Saunles, the American Minister, reported to the Secretary of State that "El Dia," a newspaper owned by the President of Uruguay, had come out with an editorial endorsing the course of the United States. Two of the papers representing the opposition in Montevideo followed this lead and the situation is now improved.

From other quarters in South America the State Department has learned of a feeling of antagonism toward the United States, and with a view to allaying suspicion and unrest Secretary Bryan has sent to every American em-

HUERTA REWARDS OFFICER Gives High Rank to Those Who Escorted O'Shaughnessy.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Mexico City, April 27.—President Huerta has promoted Brigadier Ramon Corona to the rank of general of brigade, and Fidel Rodriguez Parra, introducer of ambassadors, to the rank of minister plenipotentiary.

These promotions are for their services in escorting Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American chargé, to Tembladerols, near Vera Cruz, where the chargé and party were met by an officer of Rear Admiral Fletcher's staff.

MEXICAN EXECUTIVE CONSENTS AND FOREIGN OFFICE EXPLAINS

Spanish Ambassador at Washington Receives
Message from Foreign Minister and at
Once Advises Intermediaries.

NO CONDITIONS NAMED IN ACCEPTANCE

Preservation of "Nation's Honor" Comes First, Says
Huerta's Representative, Who Contends Country
Has Only Acted in Self-Defence.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, April 27.—Commenting on Mexico's acceptance of the good offices of Argentina, Chili and Brazil, Roberto Esteve Ruiz, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, said:

"The Mexican Chancellerie accepted this mediation because all its efforts in the international conflict with the United States have been directed exclusively to the defence of the nation's honor and dignity, and in consequence, if the opportunity presents itself of solving the conflict by peaceful means, the Mexican Chancellerie considers it the duty of patriotism to accept those means on the basis that, whatever arrangement may be concluded, care will be had that Mexico's name be honorably placed."

Señor Esteve Ruiz also said:

"Mexico's acceptance is the best answer that the government can give to those persons who calumniously attribute to it the desire of dragging the country into war, at all costs. The government's purpose has been to repel offences done to the Mexican Fatherland. But as soon as, in accordance with treaties signed at The Hague and with international practices, the possibility was presented of defending Mexico's honor through the friendly mediation of sister nations the government accepted the spontaneous offer of the latter."

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 27.—An official acceptance of the mediation proposal of Brazil, Argentina and Chili was received from Mexico this evening by the Spanish Ambassador.

Huerta's acceptance, as he expresses it, is based on the recognition of the solidarity which binds peoples of the same race. It is interpreted here as an effort on Huerta's part to gain the good graces of the mediating powers. It came in the form of a telegram to the ambassador from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Portillo y Rojas. No conditions are imposed or other details given in the message.

The Ambassador, Señor Don Juan Riano, immediately gave this information to the plenipotentiaries of Brazil, Argentina and Chili.

Secretary Bryan received informal information from Mexico earlier in the day that Huerta would accept, but he declined to reveal the identity of his informant.

While the formal acceptance of the Huerta government is regarded as most encouraging, the next step in the negotiations—the definition of the scope of the mediation—is awaited with the utmost interest.

In the opinion of diplomats and others, never before in the history of the world has so much pressure been exerted on a single person as will be exerted on Huerta by all the nations of the civilized world to yield to the demands of the United States.

Moreover, it is the belief of the administration that Huerta now has had ample evidence of the determination of the United States to employ force to compass its purposes if other means fail—a step regarding which the Mexican Executive appears in the past to have been decidedly skeptical.

And, finally, it is believed that many Mexicans who heretofore have dreaded the consequences of freely expressing their views and have therefore refrained from urging an unwelcome step on Huerta will now gather courage to impress upon him the futility of resistance to the United States and the expediency of yielding to its demands that he eliminate himself from the Mexican situation.

Nothing has been heard from General Carranza regarding the attitude of the Constitutionalists toward the mediation, but informal information regarding the attitude of the Zapatistas indicates that they have thrown in their lot with Huerta actually "to repel a foreign invader."

It is assumed, therefore, that they will be guided by Huerta in their attitude toward the mediation, if it is not considered that they have forfeited their right to be treated as a separate "element" in the Mexican situation.

Throughout the day reports came from Mexico, both official and unofficial, indicating that all reports of the rioting, the killing of Americans and the destruction of their property were gross exaggerations, having practically no foundation except in so far as the destruction of some property was concerned.

The administration consequently entertains to-night the most optimistic view regarding the conditions and fate of all Americans still in Mexico. Every effort is being made, however, to facilitate the exodus of those who wish to leave the country.

Representative Mondell severely criticised United States Consul Hanna for his sensational report from Monterey, published this morning, and in other quarters it is charged by those in a position to speak with knowledge of the facts that there is wholesale suppression by the administration of every report which in any way reflects on the Constitutionalists and a deliberate exploiting of everything that is to their credit.

A novel feature of the American occupation of Vera Cruz is reported by Rear Admiral Fletcher, who says that he has suspended a local paper because of a "scurrilous attack upon General Maas, former military commandant of Vera Cruz."

Rear Admiral Badger reports the raising of the American flag over the Hotel Terminal at Vera Cruz, headquarters of the naval forces on shore. He says: "The band played 'The Star Spangled Banner,' and the Minnesota fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The scene was most impressive and was cheered by civilians present."

Throughout the day the three South American envoys who undertook the task of mediation held frequent conferences to arrange the preliminaries of procedure. Now that Huerta's formal acceptance has been received no time will be lost by them, it was said to-night, in placing formal proposals simultaneously before the American government and the Huerta administration.

While the Latin-American envoys bent their energies to-day toward negotiations for peace, the War and Navy Departments directed their activities toward the bringing of Americans out of Mexico and the transfer of the situation at Vera Cruz from the navy to the army with the arrival of Brigadier General Funston and his army brigade to-night.

Throughout the day, in consular despatches to the State Department and in reports from the naval commanders in Mexican waters, came reassuring messages as to American refugees.